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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/632,959	08/04/2000	Sanjay M. Parekh	04159-0001U2	1066
23859	7590	03/15/2007	EXAMINER	
NEEDLE & ROSENBERG, P.C. SUITE 1000 999 PEACHTREE STREET ATLANTA, GA 30309-3915			TRUONG, LAN DAI T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2152	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/15/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/632,959	PAREKH, SANJAY M.	
	Examiner Lan-Dai Thi Truong	Art Unit 2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 December 2006.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-4,6,7 and 13-18 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-4,6,7 and 13-18 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 August 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>03/22/04; 01/20/04</u> :	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is response to communications: application, filed 08/04/2000; amendment filed 12/19/2006. Claims 1-4, 6-7, 13-18 are pending; claims 3 and 6 are amended; claims 13-18 are added; claims 5, 8-12 are canceled

Response to Arguments

2. The applicant's arguments to claims 1 and 3, filed on 12/19/2006 have fully considered as the following

3. Regarding Applicant's arguments to claims 1 and 3 with respect to the previous 35 U.S.C § 112, second paragraph rejections are persuasive, the previous 35 U.S.C § 112 second paragraph rejections are withdrawn

4. Regarding to Applicant's arguments to claim 1 with respect to the references do not disclose determining that a request is through a proxy server are not persuasive; Johnson discloses method for recognizing if a request comes through a firewall, see (column 6, lines 1-20)

5. Regarding to Applicant's arguments to claim 1 with respect to the references do not disclose receiving the geographic location from the internal server within the private network are not persuasive; Gupta discloses "the home ISP" which also shares functionality with "internal server" as claimed provides user profile information including "demographic information" which is equivalent to "the geographic location" to current roaming ISP, see ([0060])

6. Regarding to Applicant's arguments to claim 1 with respect to the references do not disclose redirecting by the external server the request for information to an internal server of the

private network, the internal server determining the geographic location of the Internet user are not persuasive; Gupta discloses when user is traveling/ roaming into another ISP/third party ISP, the user request is “forwarded” which shares functionality with “redirecting” as claimed to “the home ISP” which also shares functionality with “internal server” as claimed for user profile information, see ([0060])

7. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, both references teach about communication between networks over a proxy/or a firewall, see (Johnson, figure 5A; Gupta, abstract).

8. The new rejections for amended/ and added claims are also provided in this office action

Claim rejections-35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being un-patentable over Gupta et al. (U.S. 2001/0020242) in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. 6,505,254)

Regarding to claim 1:

Gupta discloses the invention substantially as claimed, including a method, which can be implemented in a computer hardware or software code for obtaining a geographic location of an Internet user that accesses an external network from a private network through a proxy server, comprising:

Receiving by the external server the geographic location from the internal server within the private network: (Gupta discloses the user's profile including "demographic information such as user's residence" which shares functionality with "geographic locations" as claimed are maintained/ and stored at the Internet service providers; in Gupta's system, demographic location of client is sent from "the ISP" which shares functionality with "internal server" as claimed to "another ISP" which shares functionality with "external server" as claimed while the client is traveling/roaming into another ISP/third party ISP other than his/her home ISP: ([0060]; [0018]; abstract; figure 3; [0030]; [0053]; [0058]);

Redirecting by the external server the request for information to an internal server of the private network, the internal server determining the geographic location of the Internet user: (Gupta discloses the user request is "forwarded" which shares functionality with "redirecting" as claimed to the home ISP for user profile information while user is traveling/ roaming into another ISP/third party ISP: [0060])

Using the geographic location of the Internet user in handing the request information for the Internet user: (Gupta discloses the user's profile information including demographic information may be utilized to conduct a target advertising: abstract)

However, Gupta does not explicitly disclose method for receiving a request for information from an Internet user through the proxy server; determining by the external server that the request for information is through the proxy server

In analogous art, Johnson discloses method for redirecting request to appropriated coverage zone router based on the address; Johnson discloses "a firewall" which shares functionality with "proxy" as claimed is used as intermediary for communications between coverage zone routers; Johnson also mentions method for recognizing if a request comes through a firewall: (column 6, lines 1-20; abstract; column 5, lines 30-44, lines 61-67)

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Johnson's ideas of redirecting service request to appropriated router based upon the address of service request sent from the user with Gupta 's system in order to provide the best performance network: (Johnson: column 1, lines 41-59; column 3,lines 51-58)

Regarding to claim 2:

In addition to rejection in claim 1, Gupta-Johnson further discloses the external network is Internet: (Gupta discloses ISP is internet service: abstract)

Claims 3-4, 6-7, 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being un-patentable over Gupta-Johnson in view of Huttunen et al. (U.S. 6,356,761)

Regarding to claim 3:

Gupta-Johnson discloses the invention substantially as disclosed in claim 1, but does not explicitly teach determining the geographic location of the Internet user based on an internal address association with the Internet user and a geographic location/Internal IP address mapping table contained within the private network

In analogous art, Huttunen discloses method for using recorded database of access node for associating IP addresses with mobile station geographic locations, see (column 8, lines 1-65; column 9, lines 1-40)

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Huttunen's ideas of determining mobile station geographic location by associating with IP address with Gupta- Johnson 's system in order to provide an efficient telecommunication system such as reducing connection establishing timing consuming: (Huttunen: column 2, lines 1-27)

Regarding to claim 4:

In addition to rejection in claim 3, Gupta-Johnson- Huttunen further discloses wherein receiving request for the geographic location originating from the external network comprise receiving the request from a machine associated with the Internet user: (Gupta disclose the another ISP forwards users requests to their home's ISPs based on phone number or residence: abstract, lines 1-21; column 4, lines 1-67)

Regarding to claim 7:

In addition to rejection in claim 3, Gupta-Johnson- Huttunen further discloses sending the geographic location to an external server on the external network; and redirecting a machine associate with the Internet user to the external server: (Johnson discloses a system and method of

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routing and redirecting a service request to an appropriated router based upon the address of the service request is with the preferred coverage zone router: abstract, lines 1-21; column 4, lines 1-67)

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Johnson's ideas of redirecting service request to appropriated router based upon the address of service request sent from the user with Gupta- Huttunen 's system in order to be able to avoid overloading of providing services (Johnson: column 2, lines 1-2)

Regarding to claim 6:

Gupta-Johnson discloses the invention substantially as disclosed in claim 1, but does not explicitly teach accessing a geographic location/Internal IP address mapping table contained within the private network

In analogous art, Huttunen discloses method for using recorded database of access node for associating IP addresses with mobile station geographic locations, see (column 8, lines 1-65; column 9, lines 1-40)

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Huttunen's ideas of determining mobile station geographic location by associating with IP address with Gupta- Johnson 's system in order to provide an efficient telecommunication system such as reducing connection establishing timing consuming: (Huttunen: column 2, lines 1-27)

Regarding to claims 13 and 15:

Those claims are rejected under rationale of claim 3

Regarding to claim 14:

In addition to rejection in claim 13, Gupta-Johnson- Huttunen further discloses wherein the internal network and external network are both IP networks: (Gupta: [0018]; [0030])

Claims 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being un-patentable over Gupta-Johnson in view of El-Rafie (U.S. 6,968,394)

Regarding to claims 16-18:

Gupta-Johnson discloses the invention substantially as disclosed in claims 1, 3 and 13, but does not explicitly teach method of using network address of the proxy server

In analogous art, El-Rafie discloses method for using IP proxy address: (column 11, lines 1-5)

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine El-Rafie's ideas of using IP proxy address for processing terminal device request with Gupta- Johnson 's system in order to provide an improved internet communication system such as which can directly route the request to uplink center with bypassing the host: (El-Rafie: column 1, lines 65-67; column 2, lines 1-6)

The prior arts made of records and not relied upon are considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents and publications are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to "Determining geographic locations of private network": 6332158; 6836476; 6330239; 6438111; 08779770; 6052718; 6603763; 6,515,974; 6104711; 6205139; 6757740; 6888803; 6714545; 6523696;

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

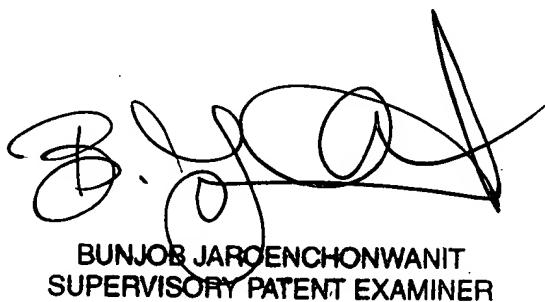
Conclusions

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lan-Dai Thi Truong whose telephone number is 571-272-7959. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday from 8:30am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob A. Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

03/09/2007



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